§888.3060

§ 888.3060 Spinal intervertebral body fixation orthosis.

Identification. intervertebral body fixation orthosis is a device intended to be implanted made of titanium. It consists of various vertebral plates that are punched into each of a series of vertebral bodies. An eye-type screw is inserted in a hole in the center of each of the plates. A braided cable is threaded through each eye-type screw. The cable is tightened with a tension device and it is fastened or crimped at each eye-type screw. The device is used to apply force to a series of vertebrae to correct "sway back," scoliosis (lateral curvature of the spine), or other conditions.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§888.3070 Pedicle screw spinal system.

(a) Identification. Pedicle screw spinal systems are multiple component devices, made from a variety of materials, including alloys such as 316L stainless steel, 316LVM stainless steel, 22Cr-13Ni-5Mn stainless steel, Ti-6Al-4V. and unalloyed titanium, that allow the surgeon to build an implant system to fit the patient's anatomical and physiological requirements. Such a spinal implant assembly consists of a combination of anchors (e.g., bolts, hooks, and/or screws); interconnection mechanisms incorporating nuts. screws, sleeves, or bolts; longitudinal $members \quad (e.g., \quad plates, \quad rods, \quad and/or$ plate/rod combinations); and/or transverse connectors.

(b) Classification. (1) Class II (special controls), when intended to provide immobilization and stabilization of spinal segments in skeletally mature patients as an adjunct to fusion in the treatment of the following acute and chronic instabilities or deformities of the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spine: severe spondylolisthesis (grades 3 and 4) of the L5-S1 vertebra; degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurologic impairment; fracture; dislocation; scoliosis; kyphosis; spinal tumor; and failed previous fusion (pseudarthrosis). These pedicle screw spinal systems must comply with the following special controls:

(i) Compliance with material standards:

- (ii) Compliance with mechanical testing standards;
- (iii) Compliance with biocompatibility standards; and
- (iv) Labeling that contains these two statements in addition to other appropriate labeling information:

"Warning: The safety and effectiveness of pedicle screw spinal systems have been established only for spinal conditions with significant mechanical instability or deformity requiring fusion with instrumentation. These conditions are significant mechanical instability or deformity of the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spine secondary to severe spondylolisthesis (grades 3 and 4) of the L5-S1 vertebra, degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurologic impairment, fracture, dislocation, scoliosis, kyphosis, spinal tumor, and failed previous fusion (pseudarthrosis). The safety and effectiveness of these devices for any other conditions are unknown.'

"Precaution: The implantation of pedicle screw spinal systems should be performed only by experienced spinal surgeons with specific training in the use of this pedicle screw spinal system because this is a technically demanding procedure presenting a risk of serious injury to the patient."

- (2) Class III (premarket approval), when intended to provide immobilization and stabilization of spinal segments in the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spine as an adjunct to fusion in the treatment of degenerative disc disease and spondylolisthesis other than either severe spondylolisthesis (grades 3 and 4) at L5–S1 or degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurologic impairment.
- (c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval for the devices described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. See §888.3.

 $[66~{\rm FR}~28053,~{\rm May}~22,~2001]$

§ 888.3100 Ankle joint metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. An ankle joint metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an ankle joint. The device limits translation and rotation: in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This

generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a talar resurfacing component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial resurfacing component fabricated from ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene with carbon fibers composite, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§888.3110 Ankle joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. An ankle joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an ankle joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces and has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a talar resurfacing component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molvbdenum, and a tibial resurfacing component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3120 Ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) *Identification*. An ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an ankle joint. The device limits minimally (less than normal anatomic constraints) translation in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a tibial component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a talar component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027).

- (b) Classification. Class III.
- (c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. A PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before December 26, 1996

for any ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has, on or before December 26, 1996, been found to be substantially equivalent to a ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[52 FR 33702, Sept. 4, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 50709, Sept. 27, 1996]

§888.3150 Elbow joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis.

- (a) Identification. An elbow joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an elbow joint. It is made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, or of these alloys and of an ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene bushing. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and consists of two components that are linked together. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027).
- (b) Classification. Class II. The special controls for this device are:
 - (1) FDA's:
- (i) "Use of International Standard ISO 10993 'Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices—Part I: Evaluation and Testing,' "
- (ii) "510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90-1),"
- (iii) "Guidance Document for Testing Orthopedic Implants with Modified Metallic Surfaces Apposing Bone or Bone Cement."
- (iv) "Guidance Document for the Preparation of Premarket Notification (510(k)) Application for Orthopedic Devices,"
- (v) "Guidance Document for Testing Non-articulating, "Mechanically Locked" Modular Implant Components,"
- (2) International Organization for Standardization's (ISO):
- (i) ISO 5832-3:1996 "Implants for Surgery—Metallic Materials—Part 3: